

• 论著-临床研究 •
冠心病

光比浊法检测氯吡格雷血小板抑制作用的稳态时间^{*}

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[摘要] 目的:探究冠心病患者服用氯吡格雷后血小板抑制作用达到稳态的时间,为氯吡格雷药效学研究提供借鉴。方法:入选接受经皮冠状动脉介入治疗且服用氯吡格雷3 d后的冠心病患者,采用光比浊法检测二磷酸腺苷诱导的血小板聚集率(PL_{ADP})。分别比较检测时已服用氯吡格雷不同天数患者住院期间和服用氯吡格雷30 d后的 PL_{ADP} 水平。结果:入选240例患者,住院期间及出院后检测 PL_{ADP} 距离首次服用氯吡格雷的时间分别为6(5.8)d和39(35,47)d,患者住院期间 PL_{ADP} 水平显著高于服用氯吡格雷≥30 d的 PL_{ADP} 水平[36(25,46)% vs 29(20,44)%, $P<0.01$]。入选患者中未服用负荷剂量(仅予维持剂量75 mg/d)氯吡格雷者156例,住院期间 PL_{ADP} 水平显著高于服用氯吡格雷≥30 d PL_{ADP} 水平[36(25,46)% vs 28(19,42)%, $P<0.01$];此类患者中住院期间服用氯吡格雷≥6 d者,住院期间与服用氯吡格雷30 d的 PL_{ADP} 水平差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。入选患者中服用氯吡格雷负荷剂量(150 mg或300 mg)者84例,住院期间与服用氯吡格雷≥30 d的 PL_{ADP} 水平差异无统计学意义[(35.99±15.38)% vs (32.61±16.30)%, $P>0.05$];检测时已服用氯吡格雷不同天数患者住院期间与服用氯吡格雷30 d的 PL_{ADP} 水平差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:冠心病患者服用维持量氯吡格雷≥6 d或负荷加维持量氯吡格雷≥3 d时残余血小板聚集功能与服用氯吡格雷30 d后相当;在以上时间窗检测的 PL_{ADP} 水平可准确体现氯吡格雷的长期抗血小板疗效。

[关键词] 冠心病;氯吡格雷;血小板聚集率;药效动力学

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The steady-state time of platelet inhibition by clopidogrel detected by light transmission aggregation

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Abstract Objective: To explore the steady-state time of platelet inhibition by clopidogrel and provide a reference for the pharmacodynamic study of clopidogrel. **Methods:** Patients with coronary artery disease undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention(PCI) were recruited after their taking clopidogrel for more than 3 days. Platelet aggregation induced by adenosine diphosphate(PL_{ADP}) was measured by light transmission aggregation(LTA). PL_{ADP} levels of patients who had taken clopidogrel for different days at the time of detection were compared during hospitalization and after clopidogrel administration ≥30 days. **Results:** A total of 240 patients were enrolled in the study. The time between detection of platelet aggregation function and initial administration of clopidogrel was 6 (5, 8) and 39(35, 47) days in hospitalization and after discharge, respectively. Patients' PL_{ADP} levels measured during the hospital were significantly higher than those measured after clopidogrel administration ≥30 days[36 (25, 46)% vs 29(20, 44)%, $P<0.01$]. For the 156 patients who were treated without loading-dose(only a maintenance dose of 75 mg/day) clopidogrel, a similar result was found. i. e. the average in-hospital PL_{ADP} level was significantly higher than that measured after clopidogrel administration ≥30 days[36(25, 46)% vs 28(19, 42)%, $P<0.01$]. However, no significant difference was found for each group of patients in whom the detection time point exceeded 6 days of clopidogrel treatment($P>0.05$). In addition, for the 84 patients who were treated with loading-dose clopidogrel of either 150 mg or 300 mg daily, no significant difference in PL_{ADP} level was found com-

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paring the in-hospital levels and that measured after clopidogrel administration ≥ 30 days [$(35.99 \pm 15.38)\%$ vs $(32.61 \pm 16.30)\%$, $P > 0.05$]. There was no significant difference in PL_{ADP} for patients who had taken clopidogrel for different days during hospitalization and after clopidogrel administration ≥ 30 days ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The in-hospital residual platelet aggregation would be equivalent to that measured after clopidogrel administration ≥ 30 days if a patient takes a maintenance-dose clopidogrel for ≥ 6 days or loading-plus maintenance-dose clopidogrel for ≥ 3 days. The PL_{ADP} levels that meet the above detection window would be accurately reflect the long-term pharmacodynamic effect of clopidogrel.

Key words coronary artery disease; clopidogrel; platelet aggregation; pharmacodynamics

氯吡格雷是临幊上广泛使用的血小板 P2Y12 受体拮抗剂之一,其通过抑制二磷酸腺苷(adenosine diphosphate, ADP)诱导的血小板聚集降低急性冠状动脉综合征(ACS)或经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)术后冠心病患者的血栓性事件^[1-2]。然而,研究报道 42.7% 的患者在服用常规剂量氯吡格雷(75 mg/d)的情况下,血小板聚集未能得到充分抑制^[3],即血小板高反应性(hight platelet reactivity, HPR)^[4],这可能增加患者出现急性支架内血栓等不良事件^[5]。

血小板功能检测指导的抗血小板治疗,可减少冠心病患者 PCI 术后的血栓与出血事件,特别适用于不宜接受 12 个月强血小板抑制剂治疗的 ACS 患者^[6-7]。光学比浊法(light transmission aggregation, LTA)被认为是检测血小板聚集功能的“金标准”^[8]。研究表明,服用氯吡格雷后药效达稳态的时间及检测血小板聚集功能的时间范围为 2~8 d^[9-11],相关研究结果差异较大。本文通过比较冠心病患者 PCI 术后住院期间和服用氯吡格雷 30 d 后血小板功能的检测结果,探讨氯吡格雷抑制血小板聚集达到稳态的时间及血小板功能检测的理想时点。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

自 2011~2016 年在南京医科大学第一附属医院心血管内科接受 PCI 治疗的患者数据库筛选患者 240 例。其中,男 181 例,女 59 例;平均年龄(62.8 ± 10.4)岁,BMI(24.8 ± 3.1)kg/m²;高血压 149 例,糖尿病 63 例,吸烟 126 例,饮酒 73 例;稳定型心绞痛(SA)48 例,不稳定型心绞痛(UA)109 例,ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(STEMI)53 例,非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(NSTEMI)30 例,患者住院天数 9(7,12) d。

纳入标准:①年龄 ≥ 18 岁;②住院期间服用氯吡格雷 75 mg/d 及阿司匹林 100 mg/d,服药时间 ≥ 3 d,并接受了 LTA 法血小板聚集功能检测;③出院后服用氯吡格雷 75 mg/d ≥ 30 d 接受了同一方法的血小板聚集功能复查。排除标准为:①出血高危人群(血小板计数 $< 80 \times 10^9/L$ 、出血体质、活动性消化道溃疡、1 年内有脑出血史);②服用华法

林或其他可能影响阿司匹林或氯吡格雷药效的非甾体抗炎药(如吲哚美辛)、CYP2C19 抑制剂(如奥美拉唑)、CYP2C19 诱导剂(如利福平)、CYP3A 抑制剂(如地尔硫草)、CYP3A 诱导剂(如苯妥英钠)等。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 研究方法 以 ADP 诱导的血小板聚集率(platelet aggregation induced by adenosine diphosphate, PL_{ADP})为主要观察指标,首先比较患者住院期间与服用氯吡格雷 ≥ 30 d 的血小板聚集功能,若存在显著统计学差异,再按照患者基线血小板功能检测时已服用氯吡格雷的天数分组,比较上述不同组别基线和服用氯吡格雷 ≥ 30 d 的 PL_{ADP} 水平。

1.2.2 LTA 法血小板聚集功能检测 在患者晨起服用氯吡格雷 2.5 h 后于肘静脉取静脉血 4.5 mL,加至含 3.2% 枸橼酸钠的真空采血管中充分混匀,3 h 内用 LTA 法检测最大 PL_{ADP} 。具体方法将采集的静脉血置室温下 200 g 离心 5 min,吸取富血小板血浆(platelet-rich plasma, PRP),用全血自动分析仪检测 PRP 中的血小板计数,将剩余血浆经 2460 g 离心 10 min,获取贫血小板血浆(platelet-poor plasma, PPP),如 PRP 中血小板计数 $> 250 \times 10^9/L$,则用 PPP 将 PRP 稀释至 $250 \times 10^9/L$ 。以 PPP 作为空白对照,在 Chrono-log 700 血小板聚集仪中检测在 5 μmol/L ADP 诱导下 8 min 内血小板最大聚集率,记为 PL_{ADP} ^[12]。本研究将 $PL_{ADP} > 40\%$ 定义为 HPR^[13]。

1.3 统计学处理

计量资料经正态检验符合正态分布者采用 $\bar{X} \pm S$ 表示,两组计量资料的比较采用独立或配对样本 t 检验;不符合正态分布者用 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示,组间比较采用非参数检验中的秩和检验;计数资料采用例(%)表示。所有数据使用 SPSS 26.0 统计学处理,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 住院期间与服用氯吡格雷 ≥ 30 d PL_{ADP} 比较

240 例患者住院期间 PL_{ADP} 的检测时间为首次服用氯吡格雷后 6(5,8) d, PL_{ADP} 的水平为 36(25,46)%,最小值为 3%,最大值为 79%,其中

HPR 患者 87 例(36.3%)；复查 PL_{ADP} 的时间为首次服用氯吡格雷后 39(35,47) d, PL_{ADP} 的水平为 29(20,44)%, 最小值为 0%, 最大值为 76%, 其中 HPR 患者 65 例(27.1%)。240 例患者住院期间与服用氯吡格雷 ≥30 d 的 PL_{ADP} 水平差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$), 见图 1。

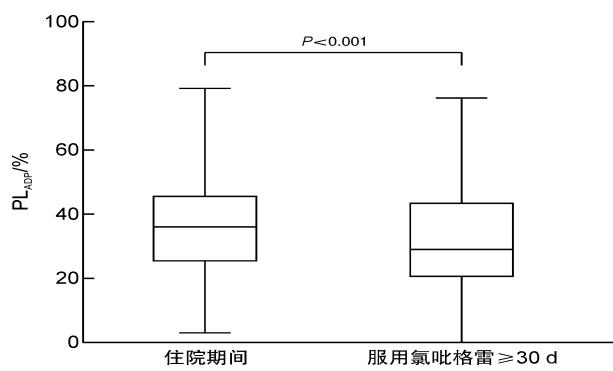


图 1 住院期间和服用氯吡格雷 ≥30 d PL_{ADP} 的比较
Figure 1 Comparison of PL_{ADP} detected during hospitalization and after clopidogrel administration ≥30 days

2.2 非负荷剂量组与负荷剂量组住院期间与服用氯吡格雷 ≥30 d 的 PL_{ADP} 比较

240 例患者中, 156 例患者服用维持量氯吡格雷 75 mg/d, 10 例患者服用了负荷量氯吡格雷 150 mg, 74 例患者服用了负荷量氯吡格雷 300 mg。将 240 例患者分为非负荷剂量组(75 mg/d)与负荷剂量组(150 mg、300 mg)进一步分析。

非负荷剂量组住院期间 PL_{ADP} 检测时间为服用氯吡格雷后 6(5,8) d, 最短时间为服用氯吡格雷后 3 d, 最长时间为服用氯吡格雷后 30 d。负荷剂量组住院期间 PL_{ADP} 检测时间为服用氯吡格雷后 5(4,6) d, 最短时间为服用氯吡格雷后 3 d, 最长时间为服用氯吡格雷后 27 d。2 组患者住院期间 PL_{ADP} 检测时间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

非负荷剂量组服用氯吡格雷 ≥30 d 的 PL_{ADP} 水平显著低于住院期间 PL_{ADP} 水平[28(19,41)% vs 36(25,46)%, $P < 0.01$], 负荷剂量组住院期间 PL_{ADP} 水平为(35.99 ± 15.38)%, 服用氯吡格雷 ≥30 d 的 PL_{ADP} 水平为(32.61 ± 16.30)%, 二者差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见图 2。

将非负荷剂量组患者按照基线血小板聚集功能检测时间距离首次服用氯吡格雷的天数分组(3 d, 1 例; 4 d, 24 例; 5 d, 28 例; 6 d, 27 例; 7 d, 25 例; 8 d, 22 例; ≥9 d, 29 例), 比较每组患者住院期间和服用氯吡格雷 30 d 后的 PL_{ADP} 水平, 见图 3。非负荷剂量组检测时间距离首次服用氯吡格雷 <6

d 患者, 住院期间 PL_{ADP} 显著高于服用氯吡格雷 ≥30 d PL_{ADP} 水平[36(22,46)% vs 25(15,37)%, $P = 0.01$]；检测时间距离首次服用氯吡格雷 ≥6 d 的患者, 住院期间与服用氯吡格雷 ≥30 d 的 PL_{ADP} 差异均无统计学意义[6 d: (30.70 ± 14.13)% vs (25.19 ± 14.38)%; 7 d: (42.56 ± 11.79)% vs (38.12 ± 13.08)%; 8 d: (36.00 ± 12.66)% vs (34.95 ± 15.48)%; ≥9 d: (36.10 ± 14.02)% vs (30.28 ± 16.36)%, 均 $P > 0.05$], 见图 3。

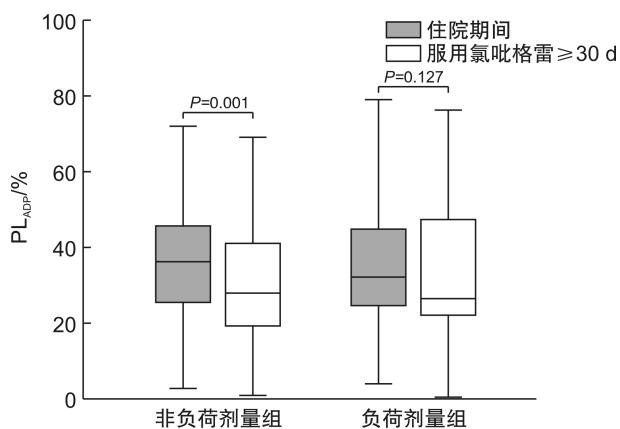


图 2 非负荷剂量组与负荷剂量组住院期间与服用氯吡格雷 ≥30 d PL_{ADP} 比较
Figure 2 Comparison of PL_{ADP} detected between hospitalization and after clopidogrel administration ≥30 days in non-loading and loading dose groups

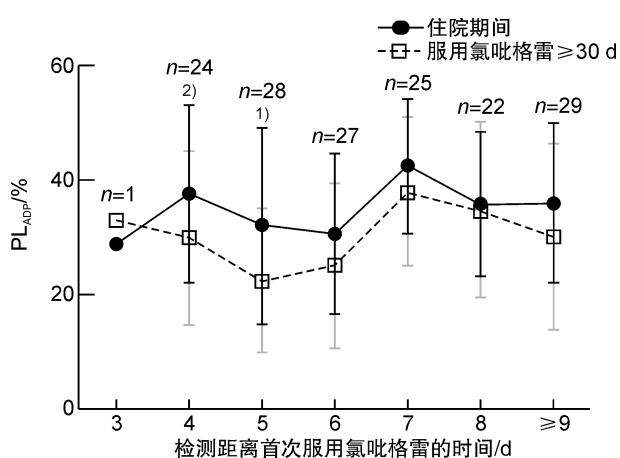


图 3 非负荷剂量患者住院期间与服用氯吡格雷 ≥30 d PL_{ADP} 比较
Figure 3 Comparison of PL_{ADP} detected between hospitalization and after clopidogrel administration ≥30 days in non-loading dose patients

将负荷剂量组患者按照基线血小板聚集功能检测时已服用氯吡格雷的天数分组(3 d, 1 例; 4 d, 33 例; 5 d, 20 例; 6 d, 10 例; ≥7 d, 20 例), 比较每

组患者住院期间和服用氯吡格雷 30 d 后的 PL_{ADP} 水平,见图 4。每组患者住院期间与服用氯吡格雷 ≥ 30 d 的 PL_{ADP} 差异均无统计学意义 [4 d: (35.61 ± 13.23)% vs (34.88 ± 13.06)%; 5 d: (39.70 ± 20.98)% vs (35.60 ± 19.59)%; 6 d: (31.20 ± 14.31)% vs (33.20 ± 10.16)%; ≥ 7 d: (36.20 ± 12.55)% vs (33.90 ± 19.36)%; 均 $P > 0.05$], 见图 4。

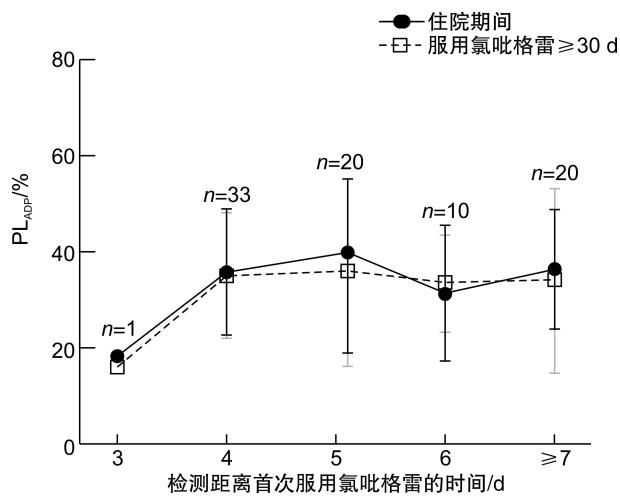


图 4 负荷剂量患者住院期间与服用氯吡格雷 ≥ 30 d PL_{ADP} 比较

Figure 4 Comparison of PL_{ADP} detected between hospitalization and after clopidogrel administration ≥ 30 days in loading dose patients

3 讨论

本研究通过 LTA 法检测服用氯吡格雷的冠心病患者住院期间和服药 30 d 后的 PL_{ADP} ,发现服用氯吡格雷维持量 ≥ 6 d 或负荷加维持量 ≥ 3 d 时残余血小板聚集功能与服药 30 d 后相当。

氯吡格雷作为一种 P2Y12 受体拮抗剂,对 ADP 诱导的血小板聚集有较强的抑制作用,但研究发现其抗血小板作用存在显著的个体差异^[14-16]。LTA 作为评估血小板聚集功能的金标准^[17],在服用氯吡格雷后适当时间检测血小板聚集功能以指导抗血小板药物调整对减少 PCI 术后血栓事件有重要意义。然而,如在氯吡格雷药效未达稳态时进行血小板功能检测,则不能真实反映氯吡格雷的长期抗血小板疗效,若在此基础上进行抗血小板治疗策略的调整或开展临床研究无疑会导致结果出现偏差。故探讨氯吡格雷药效达到稳态的时间,明确血小板功能检测的最佳时点,是优化氯吡格雷抗血小板治疗的关键。

已知氯吡格雷是一种前体药物,口服后不能直接产生抗血小板作用,它需要通过肝脏氧化和活化代谢为活性产物,进而发挥抑制血小板聚集的作

用^[18-19]。研究显示,编码调控氯吡格雷肝脏代谢关键蛋白的 CYP2C19 基因多态性是影响氯吡格雷活性代谢产物生成、导致其抗血小板作用个体化差异的主要原因^[20]。而中国汉族人群 CYP2C19 弱代谢者频率为 14.4%,是高加索人群的 8 倍^[21-23]。因而探讨中国人群氯吡格雷药效学数据和个体差异性更具现实意义。

既往研究显示,氯吡格雷对血小板聚集功能的抑制作用在服药后 3~8 d 达稳态^[9,11],《血小板功能检测在急性冠状动脉综合征患者抗血小板治疗中的应用专家共识》建议在连续服用氯吡格雷 2 d 后检测血小板聚集功能^[10],故上述时间差异较大。本研究入选的 240 例接受 PCI 治疗的冠心病患者住院期间 PL_{ADP} 水平显著高于服用氯吡格雷 30 d 后 PL_{ADP} 水平,提示至少有部分患者服用氯吡格雷后药效尚未达到稳态,这与 GRAVITIS 研究结果一致^[24]。

药代动力学研究显示:口服 300 mg 氯吡格雷时其活性代谢产物的最大血浆浓度 (C_{max}) 显著高于 75 mg。与后者相比,负荷剂量氯吡格雷可产生更多的活性代谢产物,且达到峰值血药浓度时间缩短^[25-26],这必然缩短达到药效峰值的时间。本研究结果与上述药代学研究结论是一致的,在仅给予氯吡格雷维持剂量的冠心病患者服药 ≥ 6 d 时氯吡格雷的抗血小板作用达到稳态;而在服用负荷剂量加维持剂量的患者中,服药 ≥ 3 d 氯吡格雷的抗血小板作用达到稳态。我们认为,在符合以上时间条件的前提下检测的血小板抑制情况才能代表氯吡格雷的长期抗血小板疗效。

本研究局限性:①本研究 150 mg 和 300 mg 负荷剂量组分别有 10 例和 74 例患者,因样本量较小,未能再进行亚组分析;②住院期间未检测服用氯吡格雷 1、2 d 时残余血小板聚集功能,故无论是氯吡格雷非负荷剂量组或负荷剂量组,服用氯吡格雷 1、2 d 时与 ≥ 30 d 的残余血小板聚集功能有无差异尚待进一步研究;③本研究为回顾性研究,可能存在干扰研究结果的混杂因素,因样本量较小,未校正性别、年龄等混杂因素进行分层分析。

总之,本研究探讨了光比浊法检测冠心病患者服用氯吡格雷后对血小板聚集产生抑制作用达到稳态的时间。对于未服用负荷剂量氯吡格雷的患者,应在服用氯吡格雷 ≥ 6 d 进行血小板功能检测;而对于服用负荷剂量氯吡格雷的患者,其药效达到稳态的时间缩短,应在服用氯吡格雷 ≥ 3 d 进行血小板功能检测。参考以上时间进行 LTA 检测的结果可能更好地反映氯吡格雷的长期血小板抑制作用,在此基础上进行抗血小板治疗策略的调整或进行临床研究更为可靠。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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脑微出血与冠心病抗栓治疗患者主要不良心血管事件发生风险的相关性研究

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[摘要] 目的:观察冠心病抗栓治疗患者脑微出血(CMBs)分布及数目与主要不良心血管事件发生风险的关系。方法:本研究入选2015年5月—2020年1月我院老年内科住院的已诊断冠心病、服用至少一种抗栓药物且完成头颅MRI的患者。根据是否存在CMBs分为CMBs组和非CMBs组,比较2组临床资料、主要不良心血管事件发生情况,发生主要不良心血管事件的危险因素及CMBs分布、数目对预后的影响。结果:共162例患者纳入研究,47例(29.0%)存在CMBs。与非CMBs组比较,CMBs组白蛋白更低,超敏C反应蛋白更高,阿司匹林与替格瑞洛联用及单用抗凝药比例更高($P<0.05$)。CMBs组出血性和缺血性卒中发生率明显高于非CMBs组($P<0.001$)。多因素Cox回归分析显示CMBs是冠心病抗栓治疗患者发生主要不良心血管事件的独立危险因素($HR=4.01, 95\%CI: 1.67 \sim 9.62, P=0.002$)。随着CMBs数目增多,出血性和缺血性卒中风险明显升高。结论:CMBs是冠心病抗栓治疗患者发生主要不良心血管事件的独立危险因素;随着CMBs数目增多,出血性和缺血性卒中风险明显升高。

[关键词] 脑微出血;冠心病;出血性卒中;缺血性卒中;抗栓治疗

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Correlation between cerebral microbleeds and major adverse cardiovascular events in patients with coronary heart disease undergoing antithrombotic therapy

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the correlation between cerebral microbleeds(CMBs) and major adverse cardiovascular events(MACE) in patients with coronary heart disease(CHD) undergoing antithrombotic therapy.

Methods: This is a single-center retrospective study. CHD patients taking at least one thrombotic agent who underwent brain MRI from May 2015 to January 2020 were included. The patients were divided into two groups: the CMBs group and the non-CMBs group. The clinical data and incidence of MACE were compared between the two groups. The independent predictors of MACE were determined by the Cox regression model and the distribution and quantity of CMBs were also analyzed. **Results:** A total of 162 patients were enrolled in this study, CMBs were identified in 47(29.0%) patients. The patients with CMBs had lower albumin levels, higher c-reactive protein levels, a higher percentage of taking aspirin and ticagrelor or only anticoagulant($P<0.05$). The rates of ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke were significantly higher in patients with CMBs than those without($P<0.001$). A multivariate cox regression analysis revealed that the presence of CMBs was independently correlated with the occurrence of MACE after adjusting for major confounding factors(hazard ratio 4.01, 95%CI: 1.67 ~ 9.62, $P=0.002$). Increasing CMBs burden category was associated with the risk of ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke. **Con-**

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